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Letter dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the United States of America against the Sudan, I have the honour to transmit to you the statement presented by Lam Akol Adjawin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, before the National Assembly in this regard (see annex).

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem **Mohamad**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs before the National Assembly on the sanctions imposed on the Sudan by the United States Administration

5 June 2007

Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members of the Assembly
My Colleagues, The Ministers,

I have the honor to address today this august assembly anc commend its leading role in addressing the national issues anc all attempts to target Sudan, a matter which requires unifying our efforts to defend Sudan's higher interests and maintain its achievements.

You are aware that stemming from the Government of National Unity's commitment to realize peace all over the Sudan particularly in Darfur, our purposeful endeavors continue to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), which was signed in Abuja on May 5, 2006 in its various sections (power sharing, wealth sharing, security arrangements and the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue). Our genuine efforts continued in improving the humanitarian situation in Darfur by adopting a number of resolutions and making arrangements culminating in the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the government and the UN on March 28, 2007 which was welcomed by all the parties. In that context the Sudan continued to coordinate and cooperate with the UN and the AU through several agreements and accords- Addis Ababa recommendations of November 16, the AU PSC and the Security Council presidential statement on December 19, 2006. These documents marked a turning-point in the relations between the Sudan and the United Nations from that of confrontation to full cooperation. The outcome of these meetings was the complete agreement between the Sudan, the AU and the UN on the heavy support package as I have already explained before the august Assembly, and also the Tripoli Consensus document on the negotiated political settlement of

the Darfur problem. These were followed by other meetings in Riyadh, Addis Ababa and Tripoli.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members

As I have explained to you before an agreement was reached with the AU and the UN on the following:

1. To speed up peace negotiations between the Sudan Government and the non-signatory factions.
2. The UN would support the AU forces in Darfur through two support packages leading finally to the hybrid operation.

The three parties agreed on the details of the two light and heavy support packages whose implementation has already begun. The Sudan also gave its consent to the terms of reference of the AU-UN Joint Special Representative to Darfur as well as the appointment of the same.

Last Friday, May 25, 2007, we received a proposal from the UN on the last phase, i.e. the hybrid operation, which is now under study by our competent authorities in preparation for our delegation to take part in the tripartite meeting to be convened soon in Addis Ababa to discuss the details of this final phase. After that, according to the Addis Ababa accords, the UN would issue a resolution on funding the hybrid operation in Darfur and then the African countries would provide the additional forces needed.

As regards the negotiated peace settlement the Tripoli meeting on 28-29 April last adopted the "Tripoli Consensus" a document drawing up a road map to realize peace by negotiation mediated by the AU and the UN through their envoys, Jan Eliason and Dr. Salim A.Salim. Efforts are now in full swing to reach this end.

It is worth mentioning that the USA, Britain and other permanent members of the SC actively participated in and agreed to the Addis Ababa Accords and the Tripoli Consensus.

As far as implementing the DPA is concerned, a lot has been achieved of what had been agreed upon in the areas of power-sharing, wealth sharing and the security arrangements as has previously been put before the august Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members,

Despite our genuine efforts which I have summarized above and which as you are aware have reached advanced stages promising an early resolution of the Darfur issue, the United States Administration came out, as usual, with measures which can only be described as aimed at aborting the efforts of reaching a final settlement of the conflict in Darfur. The American President George W. Bush declared in a statement he made on Tuesday 29 May 2007 - only four days after the Sudan received the details of the last phase of the UN support in Darfur – the imposition of additional sanctions on the Sudan. The US President cited the following reasons for imposing the sanctions:

1. Continued genocide in Darfur.
2. Sudan's failure to meet its obligations and attempts to drag its feet.
3. The Sudan Government did not take steps to disarm the militias a year after signing the DPA.

These are familiar accusations we hear from the US Administration and are totally unfounded. The sanctions come in the context of the previous presidential executive orders and specifically order No. 13067 of 3 November 1997 which was proclaimed by the former US President Bill Clinton regarding seizure of the Sudanese Government assets and prohibiting commercial transactions with the government, and the orders issued by the current President George W. Bush No. 13400 of 25 April 2006 regarding the seizure of assets of personalities connected with the conflict in Darfur region, and order No.

13412 dated 13 October 2006 regarding the seizure of the assets and prohibiting commercial transactions with the Sudan Government. The late sanctions included:

a. Barring financial transactions and freezing the assets of three Sudanese personalities
   1. Sayed/ Ahmed Haroun, State Minister, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs.
   2. Lt. General Awad Ibin Auf, Director of Military Intelligence.
   3. Dr. Khalil Ibrahim, Justice and Equality Movement.

b. Barring 31 companies accused of contributing to the conflict in Darfur from the US financial system and prohibiting by law any American person or company from doing business with them. The companies are:
   1. Sugar factories (Assalaya, Guneid, New Halfa, Sennar, The Sudanese Sugar Production Co.).
   2. Petroleum and mining companies (Advanced Mining Works Company, Advanced Petroleum, Bashaier, Ram Energy, Hi-Tech. Petroleum Group).
   3. Chemicals and pharmaceutical companies (Advanced Chemical Works, Advanced Trading and Chemical Works, Alfara Chem. Co. and Wafra Pharma Laboratory).
   4. Agricultural and vegetable oil companies (Arab-Sudanese Blue Nile Agricultural Co., Arab Sudanese Seed Co., Arab-Sudanese Vegetable Oil Co. and the Gezira Board).
   5. Automative Industry companies (Giad Automotive Industry Co., Giad Cars and Heavy Tracks and Sudan Master Technology).
   6. Transportation companies (Azza Air Transportation Co. and Sudan Advanced Railways Co.).
   7. Advanced technology companies (Hi Com, Hi Consult, Hi Tech Group and Advanced Engineering Works, Hi-Tech Chemicals).
   8. Sudan Telecommunications Co. (Sudatel).

9. Al Sunut Development Co.
10. Shiekan Insurance and Reinsurance Co.

c. Directing the US Treasury Department to activate the previous sanctions against the Sudan.
d. Consulting with Britain and the rest of the US allies to issue a new Security Council resolution imposing new international sanctions against the Sudan and individuals involved in violence, human rights violations and obstructing the peace process in Darfur in addition to imposing wide embargo on arms sales to the Government of the Sudan and prohibiting the Government from conducting any military flights over Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members of the Assembly,

The imposition of the American sanctions at this time when the peaceful process in Darfur, as I have mentioned earlier, is witnessing positive progress proves the American Administration's misjudgment and exposes its ill-intentions and determination to abort all efforts aiming at reaching a peaceful settlement not only to the Darfur problem but to all the conflicts in the region to serve its designs in the region. I need not remind you of the dubious stance of the USA and Britain last April when the two countries called for imposing sanctions on the Sudan following our agreement to the heavy support package, a move met with disbelief and consternation by the other members of the Security Council. This shows that the agenda of those countries towards the Sudan has nothing to do with the situation in Darfur nor with the people in that region.

Therefore, we expect that the American designs against our country would continue by increasing the pressure and stepping up misleading campaigns including asking the Security Council to adopt new resolutions against the Sudan. This we shall resolutely resist by consolidating our executive, legislative, political and popular efforts and in collaboration with our

friends in the international community and all the peace loving forces in order to realize the following.

- Thwart US attempts that aim at making the UN Security Council issue a resolution imposing sanctions on Sudan.
- Explaining the international agreement on the UN force and reminding the parties of the importance to respect what has been agreed upon and to reflect the Sudan Government response and its cooperation with the regional and international parties to make the political process a success so as to refute the American claims which accuse us of not adhering to our commitments.
- Good preparation and constructive and strong presentation in the forthcoming tripartite meeting in Addis Ababa on the hybrid operation.
- A call to strengthen the internal front by exposing the American intentions towards the Sudan and its negative impact on our country's unity, security and the welfare of its people.
- Containing the American plans of isolating the Sudan, propagating for the principle of the imposition of sanctions and misleading the international public opinion by exaggerated depiction of the situation in Darfur. This is to be achieved by laying bare the following:

1. The American policy impedes the peace process and the ongoing efforts of reaching a solution as they encourage an intransigent stance by the non-signatory factions of the DPA for them to continue defying the will of the Sudanese people and the international community.
2. The American policy is evidently contradictory. It expressed its support to the Abuja Agreement while tying the hands of the Government of Sudan which is the party mainly responsible for the implementation the agreement.
3. The American policy is based on deliberate denigration of the international efforts and good intentions of the peace partners in Darfur. The policy escalates impediments put by the non-signatories and creates confusion and distortions in the thinking and interaction of the international parties objectively dealing with the issue.

4. The sanctions negatively impact on the Sudanese people's economy and livelihood.
5. The American sanctions stem from internal political concerns of the American Government and is not related to the actual situation in Darfur and are not in conformity with the position of the international community particularly after Addis Ababa, Abuja and New York decisions taken by the end of last year.
6. The American attitude comes at an inappropriate time in view of the positive developments in the peace and security track and remarkable improvement in the humanitarian situation on the ground. An example is the agreement signed on 28th of last March between the Government of the Sudan and UN on improving the humanitarian situation in Darfur which won the appreciation of the international humanitarian organizations working there as you know.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Our endeavors to resist the American pressures must not detract us from our plan to resolve the Darfur conflict. Hence, we must steadfastly advance forward in achieving progress regarding the situation in Darfur and our negotiations with the AU and the UN.

We are confident that all this would defeat and isolate the American designs and make us win more international respect and support so that we are able to have peace and stability prevail in Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I have outlined in the foregoing the broad features of the American sanctions and our approach to resisting and containing them by collective moves with the collaboration of our friends in the international community. These are ideas which shall be detailed into plans and programs of work leading us to the attainment of the desired ends.

I would like to reiterate that our firm rejection of the American actions must be coupled with confirming our principled stance characterized by our keenness to realize peace in Darfur and all parts of Sudan by peaceful dialogue and our openness to any genuine assistance in rejecting violence and war and in protecting our country's interests and the welfare of its people.

Thank you very much